

## **APPENDIX E**

### **CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE AGUA HEDIONDA AND CALAVERA CREEKS CHANNEL DREDGING AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**



**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR  
THE AGUA HEDIONDA AND  
CALAVERA CREEKS  
DREDGING AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

***Prepared for:***

City of Carlsbad  
1635 Faraday Avenue  
Carlsbad, California 92008  
Attention: Elaine Blackburn, Senior Planner

***Prepared by:***

EDAW, Inc.  
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 620  
San Diego, California 92101  
(619) 233-1454

***Authors:***

Laura Dreibelbis  
Tanya Wahoff  
Rebecca Apple, MA, RPA

Area Surveyed: Approximately 37 acres

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: San Luis Rey

June 2006

Keywords: Archaeological Survey, San Diego County, T11S/R4W



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	iii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
Project Description .....	1
Project Personnel .....	4
Report Organization .....	4
SETTING .....	5
Natural Setting .....	5
Cultural Setting .....	5
Prehistory .....	5
Paleoindian Period .....	5
Archaic Period .....	6
Late Prehistoric Period .....	6
Ethnohistoric Period .....	7
Historic Period .....	7
METHODS AND RESULTS .....	9
Archival Research .....	9
Field Survey .....	13
Agua Hedionda Creek .....	13
Calavera Creek .....	15
Proposed Staging Area along Agua Hedionda/Calavera Creeks .....	15
BJB Basin Modifications .....	15
Upland Disposal Site .....	16
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS .....	17
REFERENCES .....	19
APPENDICES	
A    Resumes of Key Personnel	
B    Confidential Records Search ( <i>Bound Separately</i> )	

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b><u>Figure</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
1 Regional Location Map .....	2
2 Project Study Area .....	3
3 Aerial Map Showing Survey Boundaries .....	14

## LIST OF TABLES

<b><u>Table</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area .....	10

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

EDAW, Inc. was retained by the City of Carlsbad to conduct a cultural resources survey for the channel dredging and improvements of Agua Hedionda and Calavera Creeks. The survey area is located within and adjacent to the Rancho Carlsbad residential community, in northern San Diego County. The project consists of dredging and improvements to portions of the Agua Hedionda and Calavera Creeks to provide enhanced flood protection for the Rancho Carlsbad properties, of which over 50 percent occur within the 100-year floodplain limits. Cultural resources work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

A records search identified 72 cultural resources within a mile of the survey area. None of these resources sites are recorded within the project site. A pedestrian survey was conducted by qualified EDAW archaeologists on March 1, 2006. Surface visibility varied from 0 to 50 percent. Overall surface visibility was poor. No cultural resources were identified in the survey area.

The survey area is located within the Agua Hedionda and Calavera Creeks and associated staging areas. The project area has been disturbed to a great extent during previous dredging of the creek beds and the banks of the creeks have been altered through landscaping and maintenance activities. Proposed staging areas will be impacted minimally through vehicle movement and have been previously disturbed. Due to the previous disturbance of the creek channels and the relatively low impact on the proposed staging areas, combined with the absence of cultural resources, archaeological monitoring is not recommended during dredging and improvements work.

This report conforms to federal guidelines and the format recommended in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (OHP 1989). Once finalized, the report will be provided to the South Coastal Information Center, where it will be available for use by researchers.





## INTRODUCTION

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) was retained by the City of Carlsbad to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Agua Hedionda and Calavera Creeks Dredging and Improvements Project, in northern San Diego County (Figure 1). The survey area is located on the San Luis Rey, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). Cultural resources work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act.

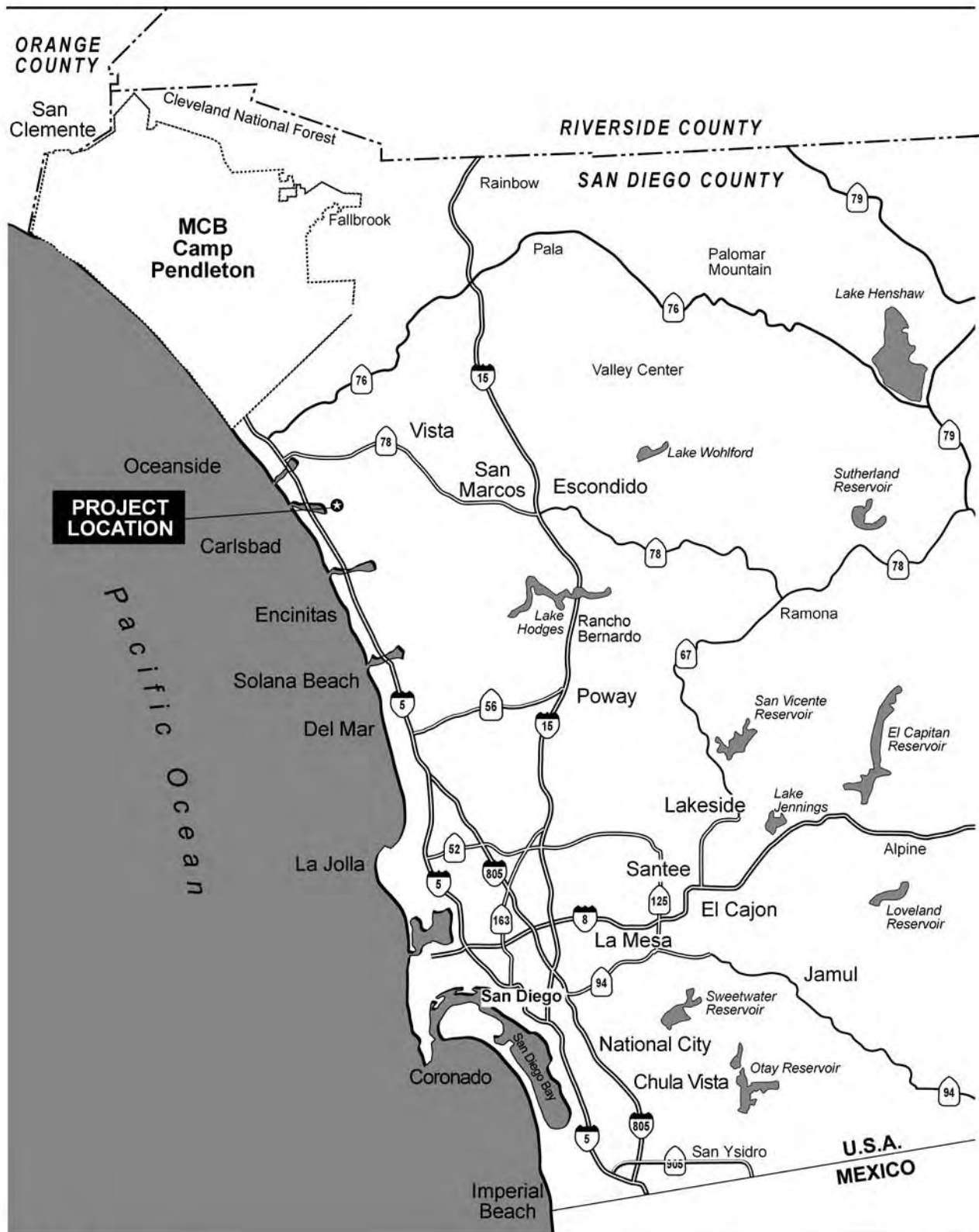
## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of dredging and maintenance activities by the City of Carlsbad to reduce flooding within the Rancho Carlsbad community. Agua Hedionda Creek has historically been subject to heavy sedimentation and, in the event of a 100-year flood, would threaten a number of the Rancho Carlsbad properties. Calavera Creek also has diminished flood water capacity and its banks suffer from erosion damage. The City of Carlsbad proposes to dredge Agua Hedionda Creek and portions of Calavera Creek; stabilize banks along Calavera Creek; improve the bridge structures at El Camino Real and Cannon Road; improve the existing weir wall; and modify the inlet and outlet structures at the BJB Basin.

The portions of the project area that will result in the greatest ground disturbance from the improvements will be the two creek channels and bridge improvements. To a lesser degree, two proposed staging areas, a dewatering area and the work area surrounding the weir wall, and the BJB Basin outlet modifications will be affected. Following project improvements, the City will maintain the creeks through long-term maintenance activities.

The current uses of the survey area vary. The existing creek banks of the Agua Hedionda and Calavera creeks have been altered to enhance the Rancho Carlsbad residential development. The potential upland staging area located at the corner of Cannon Road and College Boulevard in the northern portion of the survey area is currently being used to stock pile gravel. The proposed staging area north of Calavera Creek contains dirt access roads. The BJB Basin and weir wall area contain an access road but otherwise remain as open space.

The project area is located in an unsectioned portion of the San Luis Rey quad, Township 11 south, Range 4 west. Primary access to the project location is via El Camino Real and Cannon Road. The cultural resources survey was conducted by EDAW on March 1, 2006.

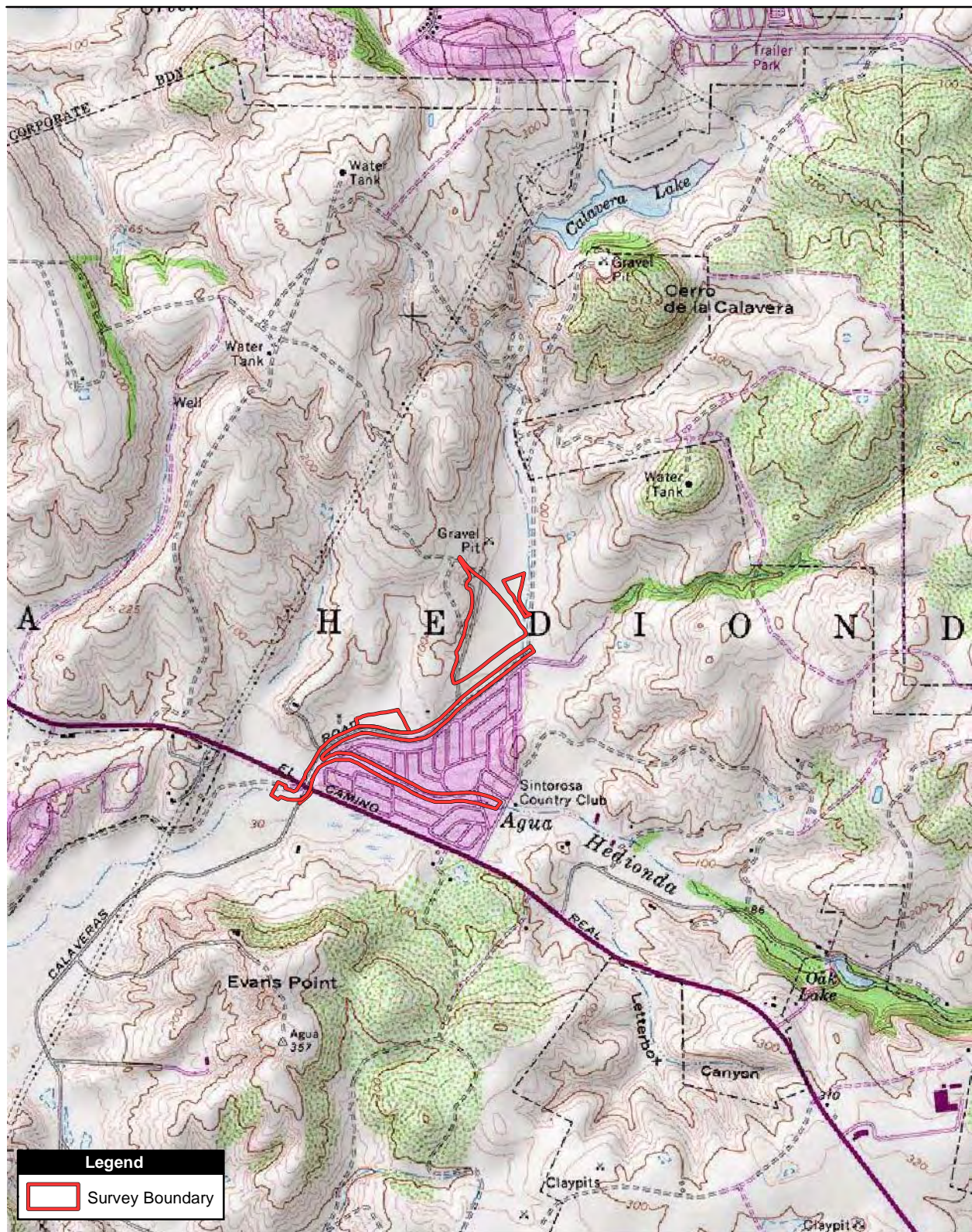


No Scale



**Figure 1**  
**Regional Location Map**





**Figure 2**  
**Project Study Area**

## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

EDAW personnel for this project include Rebecca McCorkle Apple, MA, RPA, who served as Principal Investigator. Senior technical review was provided by Andrew York, MA, RPA, and Teresa Wilkinson, M.A. The report was co-authored by Laura Dreibelbis and Tanya Wahoff. Survey crew included Laura Dreibelbis and Diane Shalom. Resumes of key personnel are in Appendix A.

## **REPORT ORGANIZATION**

This report provides a description of the proposed project and the natural and cultural settings, and presents the results of the records search, historic research, and a pedestrian archaeological survey conducted by EDAW. This report conforms to federal guidelines and the format recommended in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (OHP 1989). Once the report has been finalized, it will be provided to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to provide the scientific community access to the project results.

## SETTING

### NATURAL SETTING

The project is located in the coastal region of northern San Diego County, an area characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters. The majority of the project area is bordered by El Camino Real to the southwest, Cannon Road to the northwest, College Boulevard to the northeast, and the Rancho Carlsbad residential community to the southeast. The elevation in the project area is at approximately 40 to 60 feet above mean sea level. The mean annual temperature ranges from 60 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean annual precipitation is between 10 inches and 14 inches. The project area is located primarily on recent alluvium and also on Pleistocene marine sedimentary deposits composed of undeformed or slightly deformed dissected alluvial fan deposits (California 1966). Soils are of the Salinas-Corralitos association, made up of soils derived from marine sandstone and sediments washed from adjacent soils. These soils consist of well-drained and moderately well-drained, dark grayish-brown clay loams or clays. This association occurs on alluvial fans and floodplains with about 0 to 9 percent slopes (Bowman 1973).

Although the surrounding area is dominated by Diegan coastal sage scrub and riparian habitats, the natural vegetation communities within the survey area have been heavily disturbed by development and landscaping. Within the creek channels, maintenance and landscaping activities have affected the native environment. Manicured grass, ornamental trees, and shrubs dominate the plant community. Vegetation adjacent to the access south of Agua Hedionda Creek and El Camino Real Bridge consists of disturbed mulefat scrub. The proposed staging area north of Calavera Creek consists of eucalyptus trees, and ornamental trees. The BJB Basin outlet modification and work area is surrounded by southern willow scrub, sycamore woodland, and mulefat scrub.

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 10,500 and 8,000 years before present (B.P.) and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8000 to 1500 B.P. and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan and Pauma complexes; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1500 B.P. to historic contact, and marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

#### *Paleoindian Period*

The Paleoindian period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939). The basal assemblages that make up what is known locally as the San Dieguito complex are characterized by scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools,



crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and well-made leaf-shaped points. The best-dated and most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component is found at CA-SDI-149 (the C.W. Harris site), located on a terrace overlooking the San Dieguito River in northern San Diego County. Here, distinctive San Dieguito materials were found stratigraphically below materials characteristic of the early and late Archaic, and dated to before 9000 B.P. According to Warren et al. (1993), the San Dieguito artifacts from the Harris site are “indistinguishable” from those of the Lake Mojave complex of the Mojave Desert, with the exception of the absence of stemmed points, and, like the Lake Mojave materials, are thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting. Aside from the Harris site, however, well-dated San Dieguito deposits are uncommon, and the relationship between the Paleoindian San Dieguito and the subsequent La Jolla pattern of the Archaic is far from clear.

### ***Archaic Period***

The economy of the Archaic period is usually conceived as having a more general subsistence focus, possibly the result of environmental changes and population stress, with an emphasis on gathering shellfish, fish, and vegetal resources. This is indicated by the increased frequency of groundstone implements and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage, as well as heavy use of shellfish along the coast. In general, the Archaic artifact assemblage of coastal San Diego County is typified by the La Jolla complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone horizon. Although major technological change within the Archaic in San Diego County appears limited mainly to the introduction of large side-notched and Elko series projectile points, there seems to have been some reorientation in settlement to inland settings during the latter portion of this period. This settlement shift appears to have occurred around 4000 B.P. and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and resultant siltation of the highly productive coastal lagoons (Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993). Archaic assemblages in interior San Diego County have been designated as the Pauma complex by True (1958).

### ***Late Prehistoric Period***

The Late Prehistoric period shows evidence of technological changes, as evidenced by the appearance of small projectile points, and ceramics. Projectile points commonly found in Late Prehistoric assemblages include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert side-notched forms, both thought to mark the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region. Ceramics, typically consisting of Tizon Brownware, may have been introduced slightly later than arrow points. These traits, together with the appearance of cremation burials, are thought to derive from desert areas to the east, either by population movement, diffusion, or a combination of both. The reason for the influx of cultural traits from the east is unclear, but desiccation of Lake Cahuilla in the Imperial Valley has been advanced as a partial explanation (Luomala 1978; May 1983). The movement of some of these traits across the Takic/Yuman linguistic boundary, however, suggests that diffusion may also have played an important role in these shifts. In any case, most settlement and subsistence data from San Diego County indicate that Late Prehistoric economy was oriented primarily toward terrestrial habitats, as opposed to the more maritime focus of the Archaic (Christenson 1990, 1992).

The increasing diversification and intensification was likely a result of environmental change, siltation of lagoons, or population increases. In general, it is thought that there was increasing and intensified use of the terrestrial environment and resources, with an emphasis on plant collection and processing in the Late Prehistoric, as evidenced by abundant bedrock milling stations in the project vicinity.

### ***Ethnohistoric Period***

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in California, the project area was probably within the territory of the Takic-speaking Luiseño, whose territory included the drainages of the Santa Margarita and San Luis Rey rivers. Luiseño villages were usually located among major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978). Near the coast, gathering areas were sufficiently circumscribed that there was little need for frequent movement of camps (True et al. 1991).

### ***Historic Period***

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American occupation and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented as general background to the region. This is followed by a history of the project area and the land surrounding it.

The Spanish period (1769-1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission. The mission system used Native American labor to build the infrastructure needed for European settlement. In addition to providing new construction methods and architectural styles, the mission system introduced horses, cattle, and other agricultural goods and implements to the area. The cultural systems and institutions established by the Spanish continued to influence the region beyond 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican period (1821-1848) retained many of the Spanish institutions and laws; however, in 1834 the mission system was secularized. This allowed for increased Mexican settlement but also meant that many Native Americans were dispossessed. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families, and a rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated the agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established at this time and Native American influence greatly declined. The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846-1848).

Very early in the American period (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The resulting influx of Americans and Europeans quickly overshadowed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions and eliminated many of the remaining vestiges of Native American culture. Several Indian reservations were set aside by executive order between 1875 and 1891, in order to accommodate the remnants of the mission Indian bands. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes. The homestead system encouraged Euro-American settlement

beyond the coastal plain. The growth and decline of communities occurred in response to an increasing and shifting population, fostering a “boom and bust” cycle. A continued increase in population has brought continued growth and wealth to southern California. Tourism, agriculture, education and the military are some of the major social and economic factors in the region today.



## **METHODS AND RESULTS**

The cultural resources investigation involved archival and other background research, in addition to a field survey of the project area. The research involved literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, an examination of historic maps and historic site inventories, and a review of the historic aerial photographs. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area by archaeologists.

### **ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

The cultural resources archival research for this project included records searches conducted at the SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man. The area for the archival and literature searches encompassed approximately a 1-mile radius around the project area. The data reviewed included an examination of historic maps, historic site inventories, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources. Also reviewed was the SCIC's Directory of Historic Properties data for the project area. The information obtained from these reviews was used to determine if previous cultural resources surveys had been conducted in the project area, what types of resources might be expected, and if any cultural resources had been recorded within the project limits. The records search results are presented in Appendix B.

The records search identified five cultural resource investigations that cross or were conducted within the project study area. However, it appears that these studies comprise only a small amount of the project area. These studies were conducted in association with the Rancho Carlsbad Mobile Home Park project and proposed realignment of a portion of College Boulevard (Buysse and Smith 1999), Calavera Lake off-site improvements (Gallegos and Strudwick 1991), and development projects associated with Carlsbad Highlands (Hanna 1981), Kelly Ranch (Ultra Systems, Inc. and Archaeological Associates 1983), and additions to Ranch Carlsbad (Smith and Gilbert 2004). Although not included in the records search results, it should be noted that a report of archaeological subsurface investigations at CA-SDI-5353 (Koerper et al. 1992), which may be the "rancheria" recorded by Portola in 1769, has been published in the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly.

The records searches identified 72 archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project (Table 1). None of these sites are recorded within the project study area although the nearest sites are located approximately 200 feet to the north. Many of these sites appear to be temporary campsites, bedrock milling sites, marine shell scatters with associated artifacts, artifact scatters, or historic refuse deposits. Several sites appear to be longer-term habitation areas. Evidence of longer-term habitation includes midden deposits, hearths, high densities of artifacts, and/or a variety of artifact types. Sites of this type within 1 mile of the project include CA-SDI-5353, -5782, -8303, -9092, -9655, and -9701. The nearest of these is CA-SDI-9655, located about 1,000 feet west. A review of the historical maps indicates dirt roads on the approximate alignment of present-day

El Camino Real and Cannon Road on the 1898 edition of the 1:62,500 Oceanside map, 1901 edition of the 1:125,000 San Luis Rey map, the 1948 editions of the 7.5-minute San Luis Rey and Oceanside quadrangle maps. Buildings appear on these maps in the vicinity of the project area, including a building north of present-day Cannon Road on the 1901 and 1948 maps, which is probably the Robertson Ranch house (P-37-024329) that was built in 1895. None of these buildings are within the project site.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

<b>Trinomial (CA-SDI-)</b>	<b>Primary Number (P-37-)</b>	<b>Museum of Man Number (SDM-W-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year</b>
5353	005353	1430	Shell midden and hearths	1982
5416	005416	1292	Surface scatter of flakes, pottery and shell, and eight milling features	1977, 1991
5434	005434	1510c	Isolate 2 – Shell scatter	1977
5435	005435	1510d	Isolate 3 – Light flake scatter	1977
5436	005436	1510e	Isolate 4 – Five flakes and a light shell scatter	1977
5437	005437	1510f	Isolate 5 – Flake	1977
5438	005438	1510g	Isolate 6 – Possible rock cairn	1977
5439	005439	1510h	Isolate 7 – Very light shell scatter	1977
5440	005440	1510i	Isolate 8 – Widespread and sparse scatter of shell	1977
5782	005782	1788	Ethnographic encampment location, scatter of flakes, and a core/scrapper recycled into a chopper or hammerstone	1978, 1999
6135	006135	1777	Mano fragments, one whole mano, fire-cracked rock, and a light midden	1978, 1982
6140	006140	1782	Shell midden with a core, flakes, andesite scraper, chopping tools, one bifacial mano, one hammerstone, and fire-cracked rocks	1978, 1982
7229	007229	2526	Shell scatter	1979
8303	008303	123/-1892/ -2403/-2730	Large habitation site with potsherds, milling stones, flaked stone tools, flakes, and debitage	1979, 1980, 1997
8407	008407	2848	Shell scatter	1980
8408	008408	2849	Light shell scatter	1980
8465	008465	2876	Shell scatter, milling feature, and a mortar	1980
8793	008793		Eight pottery sherds	1981

**Table 1. continued**

<b>Trinomial (CA-SDI-)</b>	<b>Primary Number (P-37-)</b>	<b>Museum of Man Number (SDM-W-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year</b>
9092	009092	2805	Shell midden site, with basin-metate, manos, mano fragments, flakes, tools, and fire-cracked rock	1981
9093	009093	2806	Midden, flakes, manos, mano fragments, metate fragments, and scrapers	1982
9094	009094	2807	CA-SDI-9093 and CA-SDI-9094 have been combined into one site	1981
9097	009097	2981	Light shell, flake, and pottery sherd scatter	1981
9114	009114	3133	Light lithic scatter	1981
9115	009115		Shell midden	1981
9116	009116	122	Light shell scatter	1981
9615	009615	3293	Shellfish processing station	1982
9649	009649	3325	Shell midden, human burial, lithics, tools, groundstone, hammerstones, and shell and bone artifacts	1982, 2003
9650	009650	3326	Lithic scatter; probable seed processing station	1982
9651	009651	3327	Mano fragments, hammerstone, flakes, and cores	1982
9652	009652	124	Several mano fragments, hammerstones, and cores	1982
9653	009653	3328	Light lithic scatter, manos, hammerstones, 1 scraper, and broken cobbles	1982
9654	009654	134	Shell midden, mano fragment, core, and flakes	1982
9655	009655	3330	Shell midden, bowl/mortar fragment, hammerstones, flakes, mano fragments, and fire-cracked rock	1982
9698	009698	3389	Shell midden	1983
9699	009699	3390	Small shell midden	1983
9700	009700	3391	Shell midden, groundstone, and flaked stone tools	1983, 1997
9701	009701	601	La Jollan village, with a midden deposit	1974, 1983, 1997
10444	010444	4684	Lithic and shell scatter	1985
10609	010609	3708	Temporary camp; shell processing with split cobble tools, possible mano fragments, and flakes	1985
10610	010610	3709	Temporary shell camp with split cobble tools and large flake scrapers	1985

**Table 1. continued**

<b>Trinomial (CA-SDI-)</b>	<b>Primary Number (P-37-)</b>	<b>Museum of Man Number (SDM-W-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year</b>
11756	011756	4320	Shell scatter, lithics, and midden soils	1990
11757	011757	4321	Bedrock milling in drainage	1990
12145	012145	5489	Light surface lithic scatter of debitage and one cobble core	1991
12470	012470	5396	Sparse scatter of shell and lithics	1991
14140	014364	6628	Cores, flakes, thermally modified rock, and marine shell	1995
14151	–	5632	The ruins of a plank cabin with a stone chimney and foundations and four inconsequential mining prospects and associated metal scrap	unknown
14337	015592		Low density scatter of manos, cores, hammerstones, debitage, and a small amount of shell	1996
14338	015593		Small shell scatter, core, and debitage	1996
14339H	015594	6738	Small historic complex with three poured concrete foundations	1996
14809	016317		Low density prehistoric shell scatter and a scatter of historic household debris	1998
15069	017303		Prehistoric campsite and milling station with a possible historic component	1999
15073	017304		Eleven granite bedrock milling features	1999
15498	018240		Milling features on bedrock outcroppings	1999
15544	018281	7433	Two mano fragments, a flaked lithic artifact, and a retouched flake	1998
15545	018282	7434	Marine shell, manos, flaked stone, cores, and hammerstones	1998
15546	018283	7435	Dark soil, marine shell, flakes, and core-based chopping tools	1998
16130	024320		Small sparse scatter of marine shell	2001
16131	024321		Moderate marine shell scatter	2001
16132	024322		Moderately dense marine shell scatter	2001
16133	024323		Light to moderately dense marine shell scatter with associated lithic artifacts	2001
16134	024324		Sparse shell scatter, and one mano	2001
16136	024326		Sparse shell scatter located in a cultivated field	2001
16137	024327		Moderate shell scatter	2001
16138	024328		Light density shell scatter	
16661	025141		Shell scatter and two milling features	2003

**Table 1. continued**

<b>Trinomial (CA-SDI-)</b>	<b>Primary Number (P-37-)</b>	<b>Museum of Man Number (SDM-W-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year</b>
	018284	7436	Isolate; one marine shell fragment, one flake, and one unifacially retouched flake	1998
	024329		Single-story, Victorian stick farmhouse built in 1895	2001
		558	Tizon brownware pottery fragments, primary flakes, and thumbnail scrapers	1974
		1510a	A large deposit of shell with two ceramic sherds, one flake, a possible hearth, and one portable metate fragment	1977, 1991
		2043	Site location only, recorded from M. J. Rogers' 1924 archaeological site map; no site data available	1924
		2978	Sparse pottery sherd and shell scatter	1981
		4033	A pile of melted adobe underneath a metal plate, and several pieces of wood with round-headed nails	1983
		5921	No site data available	
		7430	Five milling features on two granite bedrock outcroppings	1999

## FIELD SURVEY

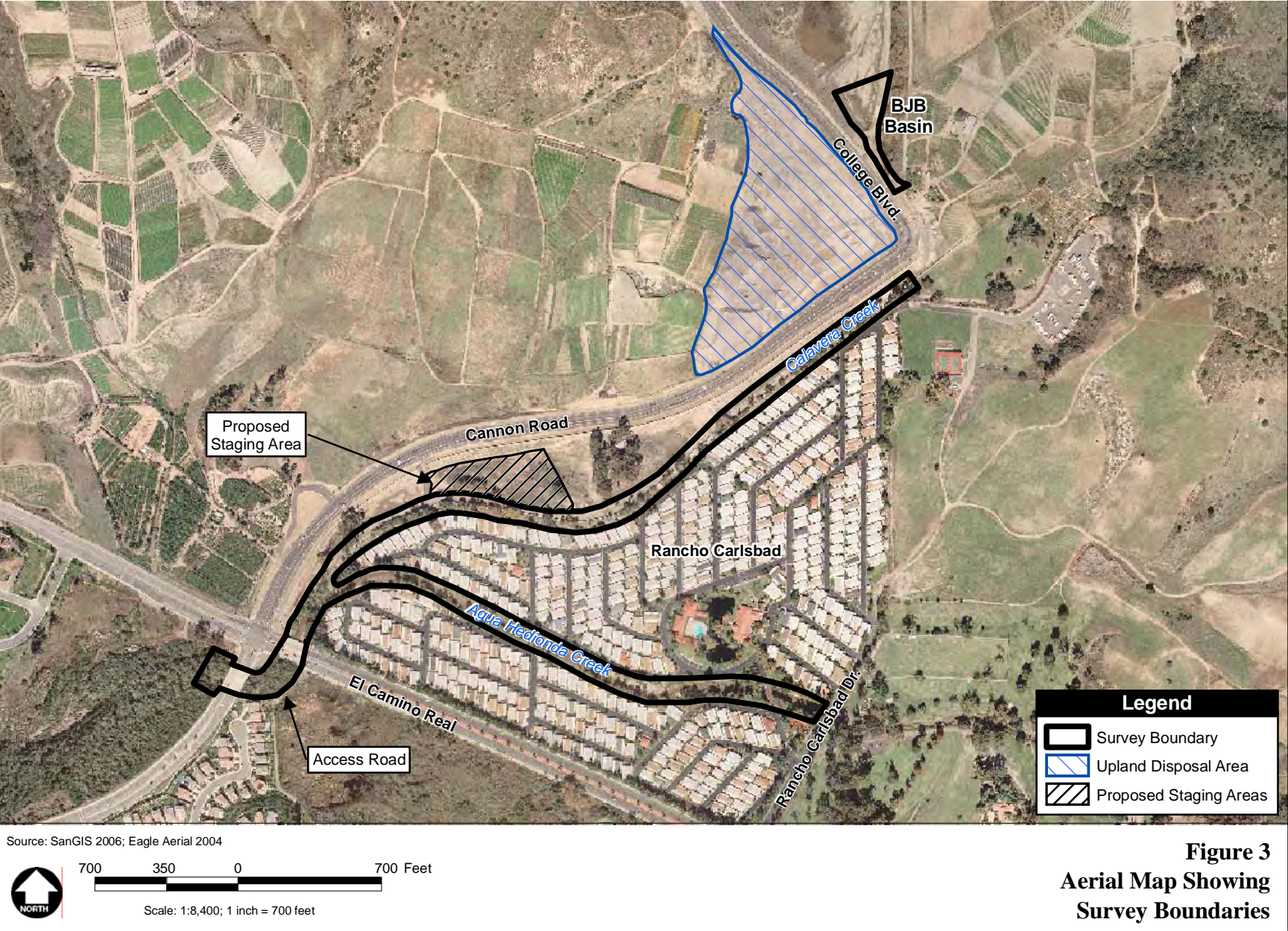
The field survey consisted of a surface examination of the survey area by EDAW archaeologists, Laura Dreibelbis and Diane Shalom on March 1, 2006. Included in the survey area are the Agua Hedionda and Calavera creeks, the BJB Basin modifications, and proposed staging areas, including an upland disposal site (Figure 3). The survey was conducted the day after a rain event that raised water levels in the low-lying areas. Each survey area was approached in different ways due to the variance in terrain and water levels. Photographs were taken with a digital camera and were recorded on a photo log. Photographic data are stored at EDAW. Described below are the methods and results for each survey area.

### Agua Hedionda Creek

The Agua Hedionda Creek water level was raised, which covered the majority of the creek bed. The width of the creek was approximately 35 feet at the creek bottom and 50 feet wide at the top of the banks. The creek banks have been altered by landscaping and in most places were covered with manicured grass and ornamental vegetation. No natural rock outcrops were observed.

The portion of Agua Hedionda Creek that runs between El Camino Real and Cannon Road is less disturbed than the portion within Rancho Carlsbad. The plant life in this portion of the survey area consists of a thick riparian habitat. The proposed staging area associated with this portion of Agua





**Figure 3**  
**Aerial Map Showing**  
**Survey Boundaries**

Hedionda Creek consists of a gravel access road and is adjacent to disturbed mulefat scrub habitat (see Figure 3). The survey area measured approximately 20 meters wide so each archaeologist surveyed 5 meters off of the edge of the paved access road.

Each archaeologist surveyed the length of the creek on each side of the channel bed where possible or from the top of the bank if the water was too high in areas. Cuts in the bank and rodent burrows were examined for cultural deposits. The channel bed was examined for cultural materials that could have eroded from the banks. Visibility of the creek banks was 0 to 10 percent due to landscaping. No cultural materials were observed.

### **Calavera Creek**

Calavera Creek is narrower than Agua Hedionda Creek, measuring approximately 5 feet wide at the bottom and 25 feet wide at the top of the banks and approximately 5 feet deep from the top of the bank to the channel bed. An existing wall runs northeast along the creek, which creates a 20-meter-wide survey corridor between the modern adobe wall and the Rancho Carlsbad houses. In some places along the southeast bank of the creek, the space between houses and the slope of the creek bank did not provide enough space for a person to walk safely so both archaeologists surveyed from the northwest bank of the creek. One archaeologist surveyed the bank on the northwest side and the other surveyed the bank on the southeast side, paying close attention to bank cuts and soil exposed by erosion and rodent burrows. The vegetation consisted of manicured grass, ice plant, nonnative trees such as pines and eucalyptus, and ornamental flowers. Limestone riprap has been used to reinforce the southeast bank in some areas. Surface visibility averaged approximately 20 percent, due to grass cover and plant debris. No cultural resources were identified.

### **Proposed Staging Area along Agua Hedionda/Calavera Creeks**

The proposed staging area runs northeast between Cannon Road and a modern adobe wall that borders the north-northwest side of Rancho Carlsbad and measures approximately 265 meters long by 50 meters wide. The archaeologists started surveying the area at the corner of Cannon Road and El Camino Real and surveyed in 10-meter-wide transects. A paved road running the length of the parcel took up approximately 10 meters of the width of the parcel. The ground surface has been affected by a drain culvert at the southwest end of the parcel and the paved road, and by alterations in the landform to build up a platform for the adjacent Cannon Road and the existing wall. Vegetation consisted of short grasses, mulefat, and eucalyptus trees. The closest site to the project area, CA-SDI-16,133, lies approximately 50 meters north of Cannon Road, in the proposed Robertson Ranch parcel. No cultural resources were identified in this survey area.

### **BJB Basin Modifications**

The BJB Basin modifications area lies parallel to the northeast side of Cannon Road. Visibility in the survey area was approximately 50 percent. Approximately 70 percent of the area consists of disturbed habitat with gravel and modern refuse littering the area. The other 30 percent was in

southern willow scrub-freshwater marsh. There was approximately ½ inch to an inch of water covering the survey area due to the recent rain. No cultural resources were identified.

### **Upland Disposal Site**

The upland disposal site lies to the north of Cannon Road and southwest of College Boulevard at the bend in the road. The City included this area for potential use of stockpile storage during construction activities. The upland disposal site is within the future development of the Robertson Ranch Development. Depending on the construction schedule of that project, this area may or may not be available for use as an upland disposal site during construction activities. The survey revealed that the surface area has been heavily disturbed in the past, indicated by gravel access roads, stockpiled gravel, and alterations to the landscape. No cultural resources were identified.



## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The archival research revealed that no previously recorded cultural resources were located within the project area. The intensive pedestrian survey found no cultural resources within the study area. No archaeological sites, isolated finds, or historic structures were identified during the cultural resources survey; therefore, no further archaeological work is needed for the current project.

Archaeological monitoring is not recommended because of the extent to which the creek channels have been disturbed in the past and the low projected surface impacts to the other survey areas.



## REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek

1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C.

Bowman, Roy H.

1973 *Soil Survey of the San Diego Area, California, Part I*. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and Forest in Cooperation with University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, United States Department of the Interior.

Buyse, Johnna L., and Brian F. Smith

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Rancho Carlsbad Mobile Home Park Project and a Portion of the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, City of Carlsbad. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University.

Christenson, Lynne

1990 The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University.

1992 The Late Prehistoric: Yuman Settlement and Subsistence System: Coastal Adaptation. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by T. Jones, pp. 217-230. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publications No. 10.

Gallegos, Dennis

1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 23-34. Research Paper No. 1, San Diego County Archaeological Society, San Diego.

Gallegos, Dennis, and Ivan Strudwick

1999 Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Calevera Lake Off-site Improvements, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University.

Hanna, David C.

1981 Addendum to the Cultural Resource Survey Report for Carlsbad Highlands, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University.

Koeper, Henry C., Adella B. Schroth, and Paul E. Langenwaller II

1992 A Late Prehistoric Site (CA-SDI-5353) at Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Northern San Diego County. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, 28(1):1-42.

Luomala, Katherine

1978 Tipai and Ipai. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 592-609. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., pp. 550-563.

May, Ronald V.

1983 Whatever Happened to Those Lake Cahuilla People: Test Excavations and Implications Near Table Mountain, California. *Casual Papers*. 1(3):110-119. On file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Rogers, Malcolm

1938 Archaeological and Geological Investigations of the Cultural Levels in an Old Channel of San Dieguito Valley. *Carnegie Institution of Washington Yearbook* 37:344-345.

1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado and Adjacent Desert Regions*. San Diego Museum of Man Papers No. 3. San Diego Museum of Man.

Smith, Brian F., and Shannon Gilbert

2004 An Archaeological Study of the Rancho Carlsbad Additions. Brian F. Smith & Associates. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University.

State of California (California)

1966 Geologic Map of California Santa Ana Sheet, scale 1:250,000. Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento, California.

True, D. L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255-263.

True, D. L., Rosemary Pankey, and Claude Warren

1991 *Tom-Kav: A Late Fillage Site in Northern San Diego County, California, and Its Place in the San Luis Rey Complex*. University of California Anthropological Records 30.

Ultra Systems, Inc., and Archaeological Associates

1982 Results of Supplemental Archaeological Studies at SDI-9649 (KR-1) on the Kelly Ranch. UltraSystems, Inc. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Sieglar, and Frank Dittmer

1993 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program*. Prepared by Brian F. Mooney Associates, Prepared for the Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego.



**APPENDIX A**  
**RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL**





LAURA DREIBELBIS  
Archaeologist

SUMMARY

Survey, excavation, monitoring, lab work in California, Pennsylvania, and Nevada, Experience using GPS unit, Experience in educating the public on archaeology in Pennsylvania

EDUCATION

B.A. Anthropology, Penn State University, 1999

Laura Dreibelbis has been working in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management since 2000. She has worked as an archaeologist and has assisted in educating the public about archaeology in Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Museum Commission as well as has participated in several experimental archaeology projects. She has also worked on projects for several Cultural Resource Management firms in Pennsylvania, California and Nevada. In addition to field work she has a good deal of lab experience and has used a submeter GPS unit for recording on multiple projects.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Riverside OHV Project, Riverside County  
Field Technician

CLIENT: Riverside County Economic Development Authority  
Survey of over 1,000 acres and recording prehistoric sites using submeter G.P.S. in Riverside County.

East Miramar Housing Alternative  
Field Technician

CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and Marine Corps Air Station  
Excavated two prehistoric sites.

Valley Rainbow Transmission Line Project, Riverside and San Diego Counties  
Field Technician

CLIENT: San Diego Gas and Electric  
Survey and site recordation for major portions of a large transmission line project.

North Baja Gas Pipeline Project, Riverside and Imperial Counties  
Laboratory Technician

CLIENT: Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation  
Processing and cataloging numerous prehistoric and historic sites from Riverside and Imperial Counties.

Hall Properties  
Field Technician

CLIENT: City of Encinitas  
Cultural resources survey of 43 acres in the City of Encinitas.

CALTRANS District 11 New Headquarters  
Monitor

CLIENT: DGS Federal Services  
Monitoring for historic and prehistoric resources during pre-construction and construction for CALTRANS 11 New Headquarters.

State Route 125 San Diego County  
Field Technician

CLIENT: CALTRANS District 11  
Site relocation during construction monitoring for State Route 125.

Camp Lockett  
Monitor

CLIENT: County of San Diego  
Monitoring during construction of a sewage treatment facility in Campo, San Diego County.

LAURA DREIBELBIS

Chocolate Mountain Survey, Imperial County

Field Technician

CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division

Cultural resources survey and site recordation of target buffer areas within the Chocolate Mountain Military Installation.

La Posta Survey

Field Technician

CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division

Recorded prehistoric and historic sites, used sub-meter GPS for recording.

Hellman Ranch Housing Development, Seal Beach, CA

Monitor/Laboratory Technician

CLIENT: Private Developer

Monitored and excavated during construction development of several prehistoric sites.

Border Fields State Park, San Diego County, CA

Field/Laboratory Technician

CLIENT: California State Parks

Excavated and processed artifacts for CA-SDI-16047. Used sub-meter GPS to map previously excavated test units on site.

Fairbanks Ranch Golf Course

Monitor/Field Technician

CLIENT: Private Developer

Monitored and excavated during development of a prehistoric site.

Manhattan Survey, Manhattan, NV

Field Technician

CLIENT: Bureau of Land Management

Recorded over one hundred prehistoric sites, mining camps and mining features using GPS unit.

China Lake NAWES Survey and Testing, San Bernardino County, CA

Field Technician

CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division

Surveyed and recorded prehistoric and historic sites using submeter GPS  
Tested three prehistoric and one historic site and mapped site features using GPS.

Emergency Storage Project, Lake Hodges Reservoir, CA

Field/Laboratory Technician

CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority

Participated in data recovery of two prehistoric sites and re-recorded one historic site.

## TANYA WAHOFF

Associate Archaeologist/Lithic Technology Specialist

## SUMMARY

Archaeological excavation, survey, laboratory analysis, lithic analysis, data management, reporting, and archival research background  
Experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and southern Oregon  
Survey, testing, and data recovery project experience

## EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1980

## AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology

## CERTIFICATION

40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Course

## PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

*Discoveries in the Desert: the North Baja Pipeline Monitoring Project.* Paper presented at the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum Society Annual Data Sharing Meeting, El Centro, California (2003)

*Evidence for Post-Mission Period Native American Ceremonial Activity on San Clemente Island, California.* (with A.L. York). Proceedings of the Fifth Channel Islands Symposium, Santa Barbara (1999).

*Flaked Lithic Tools From Recent Investigations on the Salton Sea Test Base.* Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 12. Society for California Archeology, Fresno (1999).

*Very Low-Elevation Early and Middle Holocene Occupation of the Salton Sea Test Base, California* (with R. McCorkle Apple and J.H. Cleland). Poster presentation at the Twenty-Sixth Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Bend, Oregon (1998)

*Recent Data on Subsistence and Environmental Change From Southern Santa Rosa Island.* Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 10. Society for California Archaeology, Fresno (1997).

With 20 years of archaeological experience, Tanya Wahoff possesses expertise in cultural resources management, prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, and laboratory analyses. During her professional career, Ms. Wahoff has participated in and supervised numerous archaeological surveys, site evaluations, archaeological monitoring, data recovery, and laboratory analyses for projects throughout the western United States. Ms. Wahoff has become conversant with procedures for both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Ms. Wahoff 's extensive experience in laboratory analysis includes historic artifacts, groundstone, shell beads, and identification of both freshwater and marine shell - with a special emphasis on flaked lithics. She has conducted lithic analysis for projects involving numerous large prehistoric quarries and lithic reduction sites, including projects situated on or adjacent to Sugarloaf Mountain, a massive obsidian quarry located near the Owens Valley in eastern California. The lithic analysis for many of these projects focused on the identification of reduction and manufacturing techniques based on technomorphological attribute analysis as described by Don Crabtree. Ms. Wahoff has also participated in lithic workshops directed by Steven Shackley (Lowie Museum) and John Fagan (Oregon State University).

Ms. Wahoff is actively involved in public outreach, and has given numerous lectures to both the public and professional community on the subject of archaeology.

## REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Pump Station Number 62 Project, San Diego County, CA  
Project Manager

CLIENT: City of San Diego  
Project manager for a proposed pump station and improvements to an access road in the community of Rancho Peñasquitos, directed the field survey and wrote the technical report.

Sewer Group Job 672, San Diego County, CA  
Cultural Resources Monitoring Supervisor  
CLIENT: City of San Diego  
Supervisor for cultural resources monitoring of sewer line improvements in the Mission Hills area of the City of San Diego, and wrote the monitoring report.

Sorrento Valley Trunk Sewer and Pump Station Number 5, San Diego County, CA  
Project Archaeologist  
CLIENT: City of San Diego  
Directed cultural resource investigations for a proposed trunk sewer and pump station in the Sorrento Valley area of the city of San Diego, including an archival search and field survey, and wrote the report.

Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA  
Field Director/Monitoring Supervisor  
CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority  
Conducted and directed supplemental surveys and prepared technical reports in support of the Emergency Water Storage Project and supervised construction monitoring for an ongoing, multiyear project in northern San Diego County. Conducted lithic analysis and co-authored the evaluation

TANYA WAHOFF

report for CA-SDI-586 and Ca-SDI-10,920 at Lake Hodges. Crew chief for testing, and conducted the lithic analysis for and data recovery at fourteen sites on the San Vicente Reservoir. Co-authored the data recovery report.

Friars Road Water Treatment Plant Project, San Diego, CA  
Field Director/Lithic Technology Specialist

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Conducted survey and site inventory, wrote the testing plan for CA-SDI-15,600, directed testing, conducted lithic analysis, and wrote the technical report.

Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF) Project,  
Escondido, CA

Field Director

CLIENT: City of Escondido

Directed excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) along a proposed access road for proposed expansions to HARRF in northern San Diego County, California. Supervised archaeological monitoring during construction of the access road adjacent to prehistoric site CA-SDI-8280.

West Victoria Reservoir Project, San Diego County, CA

Project Archaeologist

CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority

Directed survey and wrote technical report for a proposed water reservoir near the community of Alpine.

North City Water Treatment Plant Project, San Diego County, CA

Project Archaeologist/Historic Research Assistant

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Directed survey and evaluation of a historic site, conducted historic research, and wrote the technical report and portions of the EIR for a proposed water treatment plant in the City of San Diego.

P5EII Water Pipeline Expansion, San Diego County, CA

Staff Archaeologist/Lithic Technology Specialist

CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority

Conducted data recovery at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-13,504. Participated in cataloging, conducted shell speciation and lithic analysis, and wrote portions of the report.

North Baja Gas Pipeline Project, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Crew Chief/Monitoring Coordinator/Lithic Technology Specialist

CLIENT: Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation

Crew chief for survey and evaluation, and conducted lithic analysis. Field Supervisor for cultural resources monitoring of an approximately 80-mile long gas pipeline. Supervised up to 20 archaeological and Native American monitors during the 6-month monitoring effort. Supervised data recovery efforts at five discovery sites found during construction of the pipeline.

Kern River Gas Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County, CA and Clark County, NV

Crew Chief/Monitoring Coordinator

CLIENT: Kern River Gas Transmission Company

Field survey; participated in testing and data recovery of sites, and in direct lithic analysis; and coordinated archaeological monitoring for the segment between Daggett and the California-Nevada border. Participated in survey and site recordation for the Nevada portion of the project.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA  
Principal  
Manager, Cultural Resources Group/Senior Archaeologist

#### SUMMARY

Expertise with CEQA/NEPA requirements  
Experience with Section 106 compliance and mitigation programs  
Over 20 years experience in cultural resource management

#### EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1990

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1978

#### AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology

#### CERTIFICATION

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)  
Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

#### ACADEMIC AWARD AND

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

Phi Kappa Phi  
Phi Beta Kappa  
University Scholar, 1987 and 1988

#### PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

*Mapping and Managing Pathway to the Past.*  
Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

*Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California.* Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

*Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California.* Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting for Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

*A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California* (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

*Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley* (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In *Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada*. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for EDAW. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. Ms. Apple has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, Ms. Apple has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISs, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for pipelines, transmission lines, power plants, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

#### REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Balboa Park Wastewater Treatment, San Diego County, CA  
Archaeologist

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Participated in cultural resource documentation for a facility siting study.

Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA  
Resource Manager

CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority

Cultural Resources Evaluation Program and Treatment Program. EDAW assisted SDCWA with Native American consultation, implementation of a programmatic agreement, and coordination with ACOE. Project involved evaluation of over 20 cultural including San Vicente Dam. Under an Historic Properties Treatment Plan prepared by EDAW, research designs were prepared and carried out for prehistoric and historic period resources. Treatment measures included data recovery, site stabilization, and preparation of Historic American Engineering Record documentation for San Vicente Dam.

Mission Valley Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County, CA  
Resource Manager

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Archaeological testing and monitoring program in area of potential archaeological sensitivity.

North City Water Treatment Plant, San Diego, CA  
Resource Manager

CLIENT: City of San Diego Water Department

Cultural resource component of the North City Water Treatment Plant EIR. Project included survey and limited testing.

North Metro Interceptor Sewer, San Diego County, CA  
Resource Manager

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Cultural resource investigations for constraints analysis of proposed sewer alignments.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA

Resource Manager

CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Survey of portions of 1<sup>st</sup> Los Angeles Aqueduct for cap strengthening project.

Eastern Sierra Hydroelectric Relicensing, Mono and Inyo Counties, CA

Field Director

CLIENT: Southern California Edison

Participated in assessment of 22 sites within 3 hydroelectric project areas.

Pit 3, 4, & 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, CA

Project Archaeologist

CLIENT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Directed limited data recovery efforts at six archaeological sites threatened by shoreline erosion prior to stabilization.

Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer EIR, San Diego County, CA

Archaeologist

CLIENT: City of San Diego

Conducted windshield reconnaissance and records search and prepared overview for proposed sewer.

Reservoir 657-2, San Diego County, CA

Archaeologist

CLIENT: Otay Water District

Supervised survey and report preparation of proposed covered reservoir site in Spring Valley.

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, Arizona to Mexican Border

Project Manager

CLIENT: Foster Wheeler

Project manager for an international pipeline. Responsible for cultural services; conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, survey of the preferred alignment and alternatives, site evaluation, and data recovery.

Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Riverside County, CA

Cultural Resources Project Manager

CLIENT: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Off-

Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division and Riverside County

Economic Development Authority

The areas of the SVRA that would be open to some level of OHV use would cover approximately 1,480 acres within the 2,640-acre Laborde Canyon site. EDAW was contracted to conduct environmental studies for the Laborde Canyon site, including a cultural resource records search and an intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed OHV park. Two prehistoric sites and the Lockheed Facility (Beaumont Site No. 2) were recorded within the study area during the survey. EDAW made a preliminary assessment of the complex at Beaumont Site No. 2 for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources.

**APPENDIX B**

**CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH**

*Restricted Distribution – Not for Public View*

*(Bound Separately)*